

Unit 2: Civil Rights, Civil Liberties

FORMAL ASSESSMENT

PART I: MULTIPLE-CHOICE

Directions: *Please record all multiple-choice answers on the attached answer sheet.*

CLG 1.1.1 Analyze historic documents to determine the basic principles of the United States government and apply them to real-world Situations

1. Which of the following amendments extended citizenship to all people born in the United States?

- a. First amendment
- b. Second amendment
- c. Fourteenth amendment
- d. Fifteenth amendment

2. Which of the following amendments guarantees the right of the people to peaceably assemble?

- a. First amendment
- b. Second amendment
- c. Fourteenth amendment
- d. Fifteenth amendment

3. Which of the following amendments was an expanded the right to vote?

- a. First amendment
- b. Second amendment
- c. Fourteenth amendment
- d. Fifteenth amendment

4. Read the quote below and answer the question that follows:

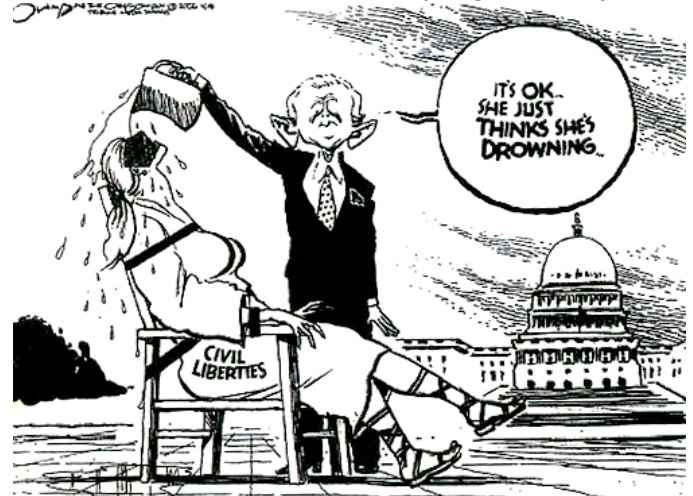
"The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny and government."

—Thomas Jefferson

Which amendment does Jefferson's statement support?

- a. First amendment
- b. Second amendment
- c. Fourteenth amendment
- d. Fifteenth amendment

5. Look at the political cartoon below. What message could the cartoonist be attempting to convey?



- a. The Bill of Rights only protects civilians.
- b. The President has a right to exercise his civil liberties.
- c. The eighth amendment is not being strictly enforced.
- d. Women are not entitled to the same rights as men under the eighth amendment.

6. Read the quote below and answer the question that follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

— Thirteenth amendment, U.S. Constitution

Under the Thirteenth amendment, which of the following would be constitutional?

- a. Inmates are forced to complete community service
- b. Police refrain from breaking into a suspect's house until they have received a warrant
- c. Slave owners are permitted to keep their property
- d. Suspects are held in prison without a trial

7. Look at the picture below and answer the following question.



Which of the following amendments guarantees a citizen's right to be free from unlawful search and seizure?

- a. First amendment
- b. Second amendment
- c. Fourth amendment
- d. Sixth amendment

8. In 1954, the Supreme Court overturned the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* to rule that separate but equal is inherently unequal. Segregating public schools would be a direct violation of:

- a. First amendment
- b. Thirteenth amendment
- c. Fourteenth Amendment
- d. Fifteenth Amendment

9. Read the quote below and answer the question that follows:

"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned . . . unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land."
—Magna Carta, 1215

Which of these constitutional protections is based on the principle described in the excerpt above?

- a. The right to petition the government
- b. The right to vote
- c. The right to a trial by jury
- d. The right to bear arms

10. Read the headline below and answer the question that follows:

Judge Orders City to Remove Posters of Religious Laws

Today, a federal court judge ruled that the city had violated the Constitution when it allowed copies of religious laws to be posted in city buildings and schools.

The city's actions were unconstitutional because posting the religious laws in public places violated the principle of

- a. Right of assembly
- b. Freedom of the press
- c. Separation of church and state
- d. Protection against unreasonable searches

CLG 1.2.1 Analyze the impact of landmark Supreme Court decisions on governmental powers, rights, and responsibilities of citizens in our changing society

11. Which of these influenced the Supreme Court's decision in the *Tinker v. Des Moines* case?

- a. The opinions of the protesters were the same as the majority of students.
- b. The school board agreed with the students' opinions.
- c. There was evidence that the students received good grades.
- d. There was a lack of evidence that the students' actions disrupted learning.

12. In *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), the Supreme Court ruled that the accused person's right to due process of law had been violated because he was

- a. Convicted with illegally obtained evidence
- b. Arrested without being informed of his legal rights
- c. Denied a court-appointed attorney to represent him
- d. Jailed for several weeks before being charged with a crime

13. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the United States Supreme Court's interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment

- a. Supported segregation
- b. Protected the rights of slave owners
- c. Guaranteed the right to an attorney
- d. Upheld freedom of expression

14. Which of these best describes then result of the Supreme Court's ruling in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985)?

- a. Students have fewer privacy rights in school than in other public settings.
- b. School officials must have search warrants in order to search student property.
- c. School officials may plan religious assemblies for students.
- d. Restrictions placed on student speech in schools are justified.

15. Which of the following was not a result of the *Miranda v. Arizona* decision?

- a. The rights of the accused were expanded
- b. Police must read *The Miranda Warning* to criminal suspects
- c. Citizens must be informed of their right to an attorney before being interrogated
- d. Ernesto Miranda's confession was allowed in court

16. Which of the following Supreme Court decisions does the picture below illustrate?



- a. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
- b. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- c. *New Jersey v. TLO* (1985)
- d. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)

17. Which of the following is not a result of the Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)?

- a. It overturned the Supreme Court decision *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- b. It integrated the nation's public schools
- c. It disbanded the Ku Klux Klan
- d. "Separate but equal" was declared unconstitutional

18. What was the result of the Supreme Court case *In re Gault* (1967)?

- a. A student was allowed to print an incriminating article in the school newspaper
- b. Flag burning was protected as symbolic speech
- c. Juveniles were guaranteed the same due process rights as adults
- d. A federal judge overturned the sedition clause of the first amendment

19. Which of the following scenarios illustrates the principle of censorship?

- a. Students wearing armbands to protest war
- b. Criminal suspects' right to remain silent
- c. A federal regulatory agency setting limitations on what can be played on the radio
- d. A state governor soliciting for campaign contributions

20. Read the quote below and answer the question that follows:

"Neither teachers nor students shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate."
—United States Supreme Court

Which of the following Supreme Court decision does the quote illustrate?

- a. *Texas v. Johnson* (1989)
- b. *New Jersey v. TLO* (1985)
- c. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)
- d. *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969)

CLG 1.2.2 Analyze legislation designed to protect the rights of individuals and groups and to promote equity in American Society

21. Which of these best describes why the government often requires the construction of wheelchair ramps in certain types of buildings?

- a. to protect the safety of citizens
- b. to improve the education system
- c. to provide equal access for all citizens
- d. to provide training for all people wanting to learn new skills

22. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 requires that all schools receiving federal funds give male and female students equal opportunities in instruction and extracurricular activities.

Which situation is in violation of this legislation?

- a. prohibiting girls from playing varsity football
- b. eliminating boys' and girls' soccer programs due to a lack of funding
- c. requiring the same academic standards for athletes and non-athletes
- d. discontinuing extracurricular activities in order to purchase textbooks

23. Read the newspaper excerpt below and answer the question that follows:

The Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development awarded up to \$1.1 million to a private consulting firm. This firm will help small and minority businesses adopt technology to ensure their success.

The excerpt is an example of government

- a. promoting equality
- b. controlling business
- c. increasing the size of the bureaucracy
- d. limiting economic growth

24. In 1990, the United States government sued the state of Virginia at the request of a female student seeking admission to the all-male Virginia Military Institute (VMI). The Supreme Court ruled that VMI must admit women who meet the college's admission requirements.

Which issue was addressed by the Supreme Court in this case?

- a. limited government
- b. economic scarcity
- c. popular sovereignty
- d. equal protection

25. Congress passed a law that requires states to make voting aids or individual assistance available to the disabled and the elderly.

Which of these is most likely a result of this law?

- a. Voters may request ballot instructions in large print.
- b. Voters must vote in the precinct in which they live.
- c. Election officials may ask a voter for identification.
- d. Voting precincts must extend voting hours.

26. Read the quote below and answer the question that follows.

"No business shall discriminate against a qualified individual with a disability...in regard to job application procedures, the hiring, advancement, or discharge [firing] of employees..."
-Americans with Disabilities Act, 1990

The Americans with Disabilities Act is an example of a government action taken to

- a. protect civil rights
- b. maintain gender equality
- c. promote cultural diversity
- d. establish educational systems

27. Which of these best describes a goal of affirmative action legislation?

- a. to encourage young people to go into politics
- b. to promote educational opportunities for minorities
- c. to require employers to provide health benefits to all workers
- d. to establish job training courses for the economically disadvantaged

28. Look at the cartoon below.



Which of the following statements would the cartoonist most likely support?

- a. Native Americans make up the largest immigrant group
- b. Immigration is not a serious issue in the United States
- c. The United States was founded by immigrants
- d. Immigration policy should be enforced

29. A job advertisement includes the statement “We are an equal opportunity employer.” Which of these best explains what the employer wishes to accomplish?

- a. help people who are trying to get their first jobs
- b. provide on-the-job training for unskilled workers
- c. assist people who have been out of work
- d. treat applicants fairly

30. Read the excerpt below.

Two Internet hotel companies settled a lawsuit brought by two disabled women who claimed the companies discriminated against them because they wouldn't guarantee reservations for wheelchair-accessible rooms. The lawsuit alleges that the companies violated provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Which of these best describes a goal of the lawsuit and act?

- a. to keep hotel prices low for individuals who cannot afford them
- b. to ensure that individuals have equal access to public facilities
- c. to protect companies from lawsuits without evidence
- d. to encourage more businesses to use the Internet

Part II: SHORT ANSWER

Short Answer #1

CLG 1.1.1

CLG 1.2.1

Total Points this Section (1.1.1) _____ (3 possible)

Total Points this Section (1.2.1) _____ (10 possible)

Read: The Supreme Court cases *Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)*, and *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier (1983)*, and *New Jersey v. TLO (1985)* had a profound impact on the rights of students in school.

Directions: Use your knowledge of these three cases to fill in the chart below, specifying the facts of the case, the amendment in question, and the outcome of the case itself.

	Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)	Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier (1983)	New Jersey v. TLO (1985)
What events led to the case being brought to the Supreme Court? (1 point each) (1.2.1)			
What amendment was challenged? (1/2 point each) (1.1.1)			
What does that amendment mean? (1/2 point each) (1.1.1)			
What was the outcome of the case? (1 point each) (1.2.1)			

Write: Write at least a four sentence response to the multiple-choice question below. There is no right or wrong answer, but you must justify your answer using the cases described above. (4 points) (1.2.1)

An American school is like:

a) a prison

b) a playground

RUBRIC:

Meets minimum sentence requirement _____/1	The writer's point of view is clear _____/1	Uses at least one case above and correctly explains how it justifies multiple choice answer _____/2
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Short Answer #2

CLG 1.1.1

Total Points this Section (1.1.1) _____ (6 possible)

CLG 1.2.1

Total Points this Section (1.2.1) _____ (6 possible)

Read: The fourth, fifth, and sixth amendments protect the rights of the accused.

Directions: Using your knowledge of the fourth, fifth, and sixth amendments, draw a picture of each of these amendments being *violated by the government*. Below each picture, explain what is going on in the drawing.

	Fourth Amendment	Fifth Amendment	Sixth Amendment
Drawing (1 point each) (1.1.1)			
Explanation (1 point each) (1.1.1)			

Read: *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) were cases that expanded or protected the rights of the accused.

Directions: Sort the following phrases into either of the two categories by writing “**G**” for *Gideon v. Wainwright* or “**M**” for *Miranda v. Arizona* on the line provided. (1 point each) (1.2.1)

- _____ The accused wrote a letter to the Supreme Court about why he had been locked away without a lawyer.
- _____ This case mandated that the police read the accused their rights before arrest.
- _____ The suspect was illegally locked up because he did not know his rights.
- _____ The innocent suspect was locked up because he did not have a fair trial.
- _____ The fifth-amendment was in question in this case.
- _____ The sixth-amendment was in question in this case.

Short Answer #3

CLG 1.2.2

Total Points this Section (1.2.2) ____ (10 possible)

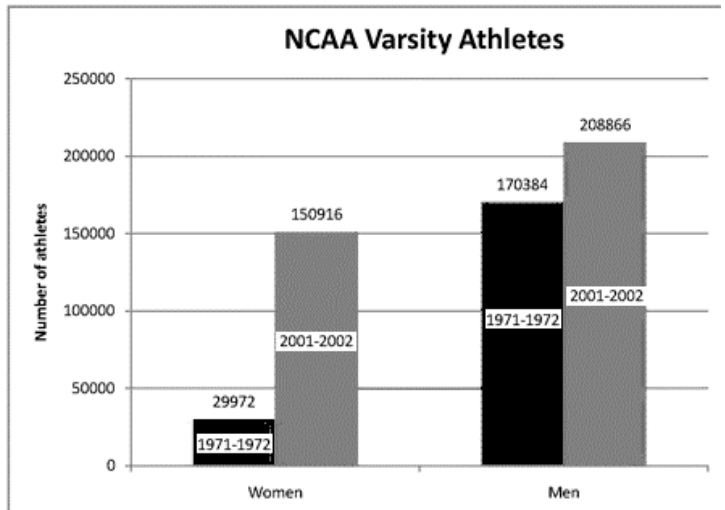
Read: Legislation has been passed in order to promote equal opportunities for minority groups in America.

Directions: Using your knowledge of equality legislation, *Bakke v. California*, complete the activities below.

1. Describe the problem that was occurring in 1971-1972 in the graph to the right. (1 point)

2. Which of the following best describe women's participation in sports between 1971-1972 and 2001-2002? (check one) (1 point)

- ☐ Women's participation increased at the same rate as men's participation
- ☐ Women's participation decreased at a greater rate than men's participation
- ☐ Women's participation increased at the greater rate than men's participation.



3. Explain how the *Higher Education Act (Title IX)* relates to the changes seen in this graph? (2 points)

4. According to the Supreme Court's decision in *Bakke v. California*, it is unconstitutional for a University to maintain quotas (positions reserved for minority candidates). Why? (2 points)

Write: Write at least a 5 sentence response to the multiple-choice question below. There is no right or wrong answer, but you must justify your answer with a relevant Supreme Court case. (4 points)

I believe that Affirmative Action Programs are...

- a) Fixing past injustice by aiding disadvantaged minorities***
- b) "reverse discrimination" that punish many to benefit a few***

RUBRIC:

Meets minimum sentence requirement ____/1	The writer's point of view is clear ____/1	Uses at least one case above and correctly explains how it justifies multiple choice answer ____/2
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Short Answer #4

CLG 1.1.1

CLG 1.2.1

CLG 1.2.2

Total Points this Section (1.1.1) ____ (1 possible)

Total Points this Section (1.2.1) ____ (4 possible)

Total Points this Section (1.2.2) ____ (5 possible)

Read: Racial discrimination has long been a problem in American history. The documents below demonstrate an effort for America to shift from a discriminatory past to a future of equality.

Directions: Using your knowledge of the Fourteenth Amendment, Supreme Court cases, and equality legislation, answer the following questions below.

1. In your own words, explain the difference between the fourteenth, fifteenth, and fifteenth amendments.



2. What court case is represented by the picture above?
(1 point) (1.2.1)



3. What court case is represented by the picture above?
(1 point) (1.2.1)

4. How did this case affect racial equality in America?
(1 point) (1.2.1)

5. How did this case affect racial equality in America?
(1 point) (1.2.1)

Read: Many pieces of legislation attempted to enforce equality between disadvantaged groups in society.

Directions: Match the piece of legislation on the left with its key features on the right. (1 point each) (1.2.2)

____ 6. Age Discrimination Employment Act (1967)

____ 7. Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)

____ 8. Civil Rights Act (1964)

____ 9. Indian Education Act (1972)

____ 10. Voting Rights Act (1965)

A. Required wheelchair ramps and elevators to assist the physically impaired

B. Prevents businesses from treating elderly workers unfairly

C. Outlawed literacy tests and poll taxes

D. Withheld funding from schools, restaurants, hotels, or theatres that practiced discrimination

E. Recognized that Native Americans have unique language and cultural needs related to academic achievement

Unit 2: Civil Rights, Civil Liberties

FORMAL ASSESSMENT ANSWER & TRACKING SHEET

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

CLG 1.1.1 Analyze historic documents to determine the basic principles of the United States government and apply them to real-world Situations

#	Answer	Test Correction:
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
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10		
Short Answer #1 Score: ____/3 Short Answer #2 Score: ____/6 Short Answer #4 Score: ____/1		Total Mastery (1.1.1): ____/20 _____ %

CLG 1.2.1 Analyze the impact of landmark Supreme Court decisions on governmental powers, rights, and responsibilities of citizens in our changing society

#	Answer	Test Correction:
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Short Answer #1 Score: ____/10 Short Answer #2 Score: ____/6		Total Mastery (1.1.1): ____/30

Short Answer #3 Score: _____/4	_____ %
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CLG 1.2.2 Analyze legislation designed to protect the rights of individuals and groups and to promote equity in American Society		
#	Answer	Test Correction:
21		
22		
23		
24		
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26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
Short Answer #3 Score: _____/10		Total Mastery (1.1.1): _____/25
Short Answer #4 Score: _____/5		_____ %

OVERALL SCORE
/75